

"Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in actual emissions.

"Consumer Price Index or CPI" means the average of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the United States Department of Labor at the close of the twelve-month period ending on August 31 of each year.

"Control and controlling" means prohibition of contaminants as related to air pollution.

"Control equipment" means any equipment that functions to prevent the formation of or the emission to the atmosphere of air contaminants from any fuel burning equipment, incinerator, or process equipment.

"Control strategy" means a plan to attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards or to prevent exceeding those standards.

"Crematory" means a furnace used to cremate human and animal remains that is owned and/or operated by a person(s) engaged in the business of conducting cremations.

"Department" means the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

"Designated representative" means a responsible natural person authorized by the owners and operators of an Affected source and of all Affected units at the source, as evidenced by a certificate of representation submitted in accordance with subpart B of 40 CFR Part 72, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in matters pertaining to the Acid Rain Program. Whenever the term "responsible person" is used in this Ordinance it shall be deemed to refer to the "designated representative" with regard to all matters under the Acid Rain Program.

"Director" means the Health Director of the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department, or any representatives, agents, or employees of the Director.

"Dioxin/furans" means total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

"Dispersion technique" means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height, varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of the pollutant, or increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters, or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise. The preceding sentence does not include:

- (1) The re-heating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream;
- (2) The use of smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning;
- (3) The merging of exhaust gas streams where:
  - (a) The source owner or operator demonstrates that the facility was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams;
  - (b) After July 8, 1985, such merging is part of a change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a net reduction in the Allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of "dispersion techniques" shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by such change in operation; or
  - (c) Before July 8, 1995, such merging was part of a change in operation at the facility that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or, in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, an increase in the quantity of pollutants actually emitted prior to the merging, the Director shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Absent a demonstration by the source owner or operator that merging was not significantly motivated by such intent, the Director shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the source.

"Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this state, any other state or political subdivision or agency thereof or any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

"Performance test" means measurements of emissions or other procedures used for the purpose of determining compliance with a standard of performance conducted in accordance with approved test procedures.

"Plan" means an implementation plan adopted by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality pursuant to Section 110 of the Act, to attain and maintain a national standard.

"Implementation plan" means an implementation plan adopted by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality pursuant to Section 110 of the Act, to attain and maintain a national standard.

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used in Section 26 of these Regulations and Standards.

"Primary standard" means a national primary ambient air quality standard identified in Section 4 of these Regulation and Standards.

"Process" means any action, operation or treatment, and all methods and forms of manufacturing or processing, that may emit smoke, particulate matter, gaseous matter, or other air contaminant.

"Process equipment" means any equipment, device, or contrivance for changing any materials whatsoever or for storage or handling of any materials, the use or existence of which may cause any discharge of air contaminants.

"Process weight" means the total weight of all materials introduced into any source operation. Solid fuels charged with be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not.

"Process weight rate" means for continuous or long-run steady-state source operations, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof. For a cyclical or batch source operation, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the number of hours of actual process operation during such a period. Where the nature of any process or operation, or the design of any equipment, is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this definition, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply.

"Proposed Class I operating permit" means the version of a permit that the Department proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review.

"Pyrolysis" means the endothermic (absorption of heat) gasification of waste material using external energy.

"Reasonable further progress" means such annual incremental reductions in emissions of the relevant air pollutant as are required by Part D of the Act or may reasonable be required by the Director for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the applicable ambient air quality standard by the applicable date.

SECTION 4. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

The ambient air quality standards for Lancaster County, Nebraska are:

- (A) (1)  $PM_{10}$   
Primary and secondary standards.  
~~50 micrograms per cubic meter annual arithmetic mean.~~  
150 micrograms per cubic meter 24 hour average with not more than one exceedance per year.  
(Attainment of these standards are determined in accordance with Appendix K of 40 CFR Part 50 which is adopted and incorporated herein).
- (2)  $PM_{2.5}$   
Primary and secondary standards  
15.0 micrograms per cubic meter annual arithmetic mean  
~~65~~ 35 micrograms  
24 hours average  
(Attainment of these standards are determined in accordance with Appendix N of 40 CFR Part 50 which is adopted and incorporated herein.)
- (B) Sulfur dioxide
  - (1) Primary standards:
    - (a) 80 micrograms per cubic meter (0.03 ppm) annual arithmetic mean.
    - (b) 365 micrograms per cubic meter (0.14 ppm) maximum 24 hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once a year.
  - (2) Secondary standard:
    - (a) 1300 micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 ppm) as a 3-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once a year.
- (C) Nitrogen dioxide  
Primary and secondary standards:  
100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.05 ppm) annual arithmetic mean.
- (D) Carbon monoxide  
Primary and secondary standards:
  - (a) 10 milligrams per cubic meter (9 ppm) as a maximum 8-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once a year.
  - (b) 40 milligrams per cubic meter (35 ppm) as a maximum 1-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once a year.
- (E) Ozone  
Primary and secondary standard:  
235 micrograms per cubic meter (.12 ppm) as a maximum 1-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than one day a year. (Attainment of this standard is determined; in accordance with Appendix H of 40 CFR Part 50; which is adopted and incorporated herein).
- (F) Lead  
Primary and secondary standard:  
1.5 micrograms per cubic meter calendar quarter arithmetic mean.

SECTION 5. OPERATING PERMITS -- WHEN REQUIRED

- (A) Applicability and Scope. -- The following sources are required to obtain operating permits unless exempted under Paragraph (B) below:
- (1) Class I major source permits shall be required to operate any of the following:
    - (a) Any major source as defined in Section 2 of these Regulations and Standards;
    - (b) Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under Section 18 of these Regulations and Standards; except as provided in paragraph (B)(1) of this section;
    - (c) Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard or other requirement under Section 23, Section 27, or Section 28 of these Regulations and Standards; except as provided in paragraph (B)(1) of this section;
    - (d) Any affected source;
    - (e) Any source in a source category designated by the Director or required to do so by any other applicable requirement under these Regulations and Standards or the Act.
  - (2) Unless a Class I permit is required, Class II minor source permits shall be required to operate any of the following:
    - (a) Any source or emissions unit having a potential to emit:
      - (1) Fifteen (15) tons/year or more of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions.
      - (2) Forty (40) tons/year or more of SO<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub>, or any combination of the two.
      - (3) Forty (40) tons/year more of Oxides of Nitrogen (calculated as NO<sub>2</sub>).
      - (4) Forty (40) tons/year or more of volatile organic compounds (VOC).
      - (5) Fifty (50) tons/year or more of carbon monoxide.
      - (6) Six-tenths (0.6) tons/year or more of lead.
      - (7) Two and one-half (2.5) tons/year or more of any hazardous pollutant or an aggregate of ten (10) tons/year or more of any hazardous air pollutants.
    - (b) All incinerators used for refuse disposal or for the processing of salvageable materials except refuse incinerators located on residential premises containing five or less dwelling units used only for disposal of residential waste generated on the residential premises where the incinerator is located; and human/animal crematories and Type 4 (pathological) waste burning incinerators whose potential to emit is less than the quantities listed in Section 5, paragraph (A)(2)(a)(1)-(7) and for which a construction permit was issued after January 1, 1992. A source that was issued a construction permit prior to this date may request a revision of the permit by applying for an amended permit which will include specific requirements that will allow the source to qualify for the Class II operating permit exemption.
- (B) Source Category Exemptions
- (1) In accordance with 40 CFR Part 70, Section 70.3(b)(1) and (2) as related to Section 70.3(a)(2) all sources listed in paragraph (A) above that are not major sources, or affected sources, are exempt from the obligation to obtain a Class I permit unless required to do so under another applicable requirement of these Regulations and Standards or under the Act.
  - (2) The following sources are exempt from applying for and having a Class I or II operating permit:
    - (a) All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAA - Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters; and
    - (b) All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M - National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos, paragraph 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation.
    - (c) All sources and source categories subject only to regulations or requirements under Section 112(r) of the Act.
    - (d) All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because of the presence of an emergency generator. This exemption is unavailable to peaking units at electric utilities and any other generator which is used during time periods when power is available from the utility.

SECTION 17. CONSTRUCTION PERMITS -- WHEN REQUIRED

- (A) No person shall cause the construction, reconstruction, or modification at any of the following without first having obtained a construction permit from the Department in the manner prescribed by these Regulations and Standards:
- (1) Any air contaminant source or emission unit, such that there is a net increase in potential emissions equal to or exceeding the following levels (except as provided in (A)(3)):
- (a) For any source which is major for purposes of prevention of significant deterioration, any increase in particulate matter emissions which would subject such source to review or, except for enforceable limits established through the construction permit issued pursuant to this Section would subject such source to review under the provisions of 40 CFR Part 52, as adopted in Section 19.
  - (b) Fifteen (15) tons/year of PM10 emissions.
  - (c) Forty (40) tons/year of SO<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub>, or any combination of the two.
  - (d) Forty (40) tons/year of oxides of nitrogen (calculated as NO<sub>2</sub>)
  - (e) Forty (40) tons/year of volatile organic compounds (VOC).
  - (f) Fifty (50) tons/year of carbon monoxide.
  - (g) Six tenths (0.6) tons/year of lead.
  - (h) Two and one-half (2.5) tons/year of any hazardous air pollutant or an aggregate of ten (10) tons/year of any hazardous air pollutants, including all associated fugitive emissions.
- When determining the net change in potential emissions under (A)(1) above, fugitive emissions shall be addressed in accordance with the requirements of Article 2 Section 2(A)(1) and Section 2(B) without regard to classification of the source as major or minor.
- (2) Any incinerator used for refuse disposal or for processing of salvageable materials any human/animal crematory, and any Type 4 (pathological) waste burning incinerator, except refuse incinerators located on residential premises containing five or less dwelling units used only for the disposal of residential waste generated on the residential premises where the incinerator is located.
- (3) When a source replaces an existing emission unit with a new unit, that performs the same function as that of the unit being replaced, netting shall not be used to determine the need for a permit under this section, except as follows: (a) The procedure for determining a net increase in potential emissions will be allowed for sources where the equipment replacement would be subject to the requirements of Article 2, Section 19 of these Regulations and Standards; and (b) In cases where the source can demonstrate to the Department that netting will result in a net reduction in emissions of individual criteria and toxic air pollutants and total toxic air pollutants, where applicable. In this case, the source may also use actual emissions decreases from emission units that are dissimilar in function to the unit(s) being replaced in order to make this demonstration, provided the actual emissions decreases are concurrent with the planned replacement. However, any emissions increases that occur at this time with respect to these emission units must also be included in this demonstration. The result of the netting calculation must be a difference of less than zero tons per year of emission. This demonstration is not applicable to emission units that are subject to the requirements of Article 2, Section 27(C).
- If the exceptions of (a) or (b) are not applicable, the potential emissions of regulated air pollutants associated with the new (replacement) unit alone shall be used to determine the need for a permit, i.e., no reduction in emissions from the new unit shall be allowed because of the elimination of actual emissions from the existing emission unit which is being replaced and those associated with other emission units at the facility. A new unit shall not mean an existing emission unit which is being relocated from another site.
- (B) The standards which would have been imposed under a construction permit are applicable to those sources who have failed to obtain a permit to the same extent as if a permit had been obtained.
- (1) The permittee must comply with all conditions of the construction permit. Any permit noncompliance shall constitute a violation of these Regulations and Standards and the Act and is grounds for enforcement action or permit revocation.

SECTION 18. NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND EMISSION LIMITS FOR  
EXISTING SOURCES

(A) Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulation, the following "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" published at 40 CFR Part 60, effective July 1, 2003 6, unless otherwise indicated are hereby adopted by reference and incorporated herein:

- (1) General Provisions - Subpart A
- (2) Ammonium sulfate manufacture - Subpart PP
- (3) Asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacture - Subpart UU
- (4) Automobile and light duty truck surface coating operations - Subpart MM
- (5) Beverage can surface coating industry - Subpart WW
- (6) Bulk gasoline terminals - Subpart XX
- (7) Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries - Subpart UUU (57 Federal Register 44496, September 28, 1992)
- (8) Coal preparation plants - Subpart Y
- (9) Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units - Subpart CCCC
- (10) Electric arc furnaces and argon-oxygen decarbonization vessels constructed after August 17, 1983 - Subpart AAa
- (11) Electric arc furnaces constructed after October 21, 1974 and on or before August 17, 1983 - Subpart AA
- (12) Electric Utility Steam Generator Units for which construction was commenced after September 18, 1978 - Subpart Da
- (13) Equipment leaks of VOC from onshore natural gas processing plants - Subpart KKK
- (14) Equipment leaks of VOC in petroleum refineries - Subpart GGG
- (15) Equipment leaks of VOC in the synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry - Subpart VV
- (16) Ferroalloy production facilities - Subpart Z
- (17) Flexible vinyl and urethane coating and printing - Subpart FFF
- (18) Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for which construction is commenced after August 17, 1971 -Subpart D
- (19) Glass manufacturing plants - Subpart CC
- (20) Grain elevators - Subpart DD
- (21) Graphic arts industry: publication rotogravure printing - Subpart QQ
- (22) Hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators - Subpart Ec
- (23) Hot Mix Asphalt facilities (Asphalt concrete plants) - Subpart I
- (24) Industries-Commercial Institutional Steam Generating Units - Subpart Db
- (25) Industrial surface coating: large appliances - Subpart SS
- (26) Industrial surface coating: plastic parts for business machines - Subpart TTT
- (27) Lead-acid battery manufacturing plants - Subpart KK
- (28) Lime manufacturing plants - Subpart HH
- (29) Magnetic tape coating facilities - Subpart SSS
- (30) Metal coil surface coating - Subpart TT
- (31) Metallic mineral processing plants - Subpart LL
- (32) Municipal incinerators - Subpart E
- (33) Municipal Solid Waste Landfill - Subpart WWW
- (34) Municipal Waste Combustor - Subpart Ea & ~~Eb~~
- (35) Municipal waste combustor - Subpart Eb
- (36) Municipal waste combustion unit (small) - Subpart AAAA
- (37) New Residential Wood Heater - Subpart AAA
- (38) Nitric Acid Plants - Subpart G
- (39) Nonmetallic mineral processing plants - Subpart OOO
- (40) Onshore natural gas processing: SO<sub>2</sub> emissions - Subpart LLL
- (41) Other solid waste incinerators - Subpart EEEF
- (4+ 2) Petroleum dry cleaners - Subpart JJJ
- (4~~2~~ 3) Petroleum refineries - Subpart J

- (43 ~~4~~) Phosphate fertilizer plants - Subpart T through X
  - (44 ~~5~~) Phosphate rock plants - Subpart NN
  - (45 ~~6~~) Polymeric coating of supporting substrates facilities - Subpart VVV
  - (46 ~~7~~) Portland cement plants -Subpart F
  - (47 ~~8~~) Pressure sensitive tape and label surface coating operations - Subpart RR
  - (48 ~~9~~) Primary aluminum reduction plants - Subpart S
  - (49 ~~50~~) Primary Copper smelters - Subpart P
  - (50 ~~1~~) Primary emissions from basic oxygen process furnaces for which construction is commenced after June 11, 1973 - Subpart N
  - (51 ~~2~~) Primary lead smelters - Subpart R
  - (52 ~~3~~) Primary zinc smelters - Subpart Q
  - (53 ~~4~~) Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry - Subpart BBB
  - (54 ~~5~~) Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants - Subpart M
  - (55 ~~6~~) Secondary emissions from basic oxygen process steel making facilities for which construction commenced from after January 20, 1983 - Subpart Na
  - (56 ~~7~~) Secondary lead smelters- Subpart L
  - (57 ~~8~~) Sewage Treatment Plants - Subpart O
  - (58 ~~9~~) Small industries ~~al~~-commercial - institutional steam generation units - Subpart Dc
  - (59 ~~60~~) Stationary gas turbines - Subpart GG, as revised at 69 FR 41346 on July 8, 2004 is hereby adopted by reference and incorporated herein.
  - (60 ~~1~~) Storage vessels for petroleum liquids for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after June 11, 1973, and prior to May 19, 1978 - Subpart K
  - (61 ~~2~~) Storage vessels for petroleum liquids for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after May 18, 1978, and prior to July 23, 1984 - Subpart Ka
  - (62 ~~3~~) Sulfuric Acid Plants - Subpart H
  - (63 ~~4~~) Surface coating of metal furniture - Subpart EE
  - (64 ~~5~~) Synthetic fiber production facilities - Subpart HHH
  - (65 ~~6~~) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions from petroleum refinery waste water systems - Subpart QQQ
  - (66 ~~7~~) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions from the polymer Manufacturing Industry - Subpart DDD
  - (67 ~~8~~) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions from the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) air oxidation unit process - Subpart III
  - (68 ~~9~~) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions from the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation operations - Subpart NNN
  - (69 ~~70~~) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) reactor processes - Subpart RRR
  - (70 ~~1~~) Volatile organic liquid storage vessels (including petroleum liquid storage vessels) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after July 23, 1984 - Subpart Kb as revised at 68 FR 59328 on October 15, 2003.
  - (71 ~~2~~) Wool fiberglass insulation manufacturing plants constructed after February 7, 1984 - Subpart PPP
  - (72 ~~3~~) Appendices A, B, C, and F.
- (B) Except as provided in D below, standards of performance are applicable only to those new, modified, or reconstructed facilities specified or defined as an "affected facility".
- (C) Should the source need assistance in determining the CFR requirements the Department will provide the needed information on request.
- (D) Emission Limits for Existing Stationary Sources. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Regulations and Standards, the following emission limits are applicable to existing sources as follows:
- (1) Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. The designated facility to which these limits apply is each existing MSW landfill for which construction, reconstruction or modification was commenced before May 30, 1991, which has accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987, or had additional capacity available for future waste deposition.

- (L) Other solid waste incinerators (OSWI) for which construction is commenced after December 9, 2004, or for which modification or reconstruction is commenced on or after June 16, 2006 (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart EEEE). Other solid waste incinerators are very small municipal waste combustion units (the quantity of municipal solid waste or refuse derived fuel combusted is less than 35 tons per day) and institutional waste incineration units as defined in Section 60.2977 of this subpart. As of the effective date of these amended Regulations and Standards there are no OSWI units located in Lincoln-Lancaster County that are subject to this subpart.
- (M) Other solid waste incinerators (OSWI) that commenced construction on or before December 9, 2004 (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart EEEE, Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times). These are the same type of units described in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart EEEE except their construction commenced on or before the date indicated here. This subpart establishes emission guidelines and compliance times for the control of emissions from OSWI units. As of the effective date of these amended Regulations and Standards there was one OSWI unit located in Lincoln-Lancaster County that is subject to this subpart.
- ~~(L)~~ (N) Hazardous waste combustors  
A hazardous waste combustor means a hazardous waste incinerator, hazardous waste burning cement kiln, or hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kiln. Hazardous waste is defined in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart A, Section 261.3. A source planning to construct a hazardous waste incinerator in Lincoln-Lancaster County shall contact both the Department and the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality to determine all of the requirements that are applicable to a facility of this nature and to be advised as to which agency is responsible for specific requirements. A significant number of requirements that are applicable to hazardous waste incinerators are not part of the air quality Regulations and Standards administered by the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department.
- ~~(M)~~ (O) Other incineration units  
Incineration units that are not subject to the requirements in paragraphs (A) through ~~(L)~~ (N) of this section shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) No person shall cause or permit emissions of particulate matter from any incinerator to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere to exceed 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) of exhaust gas, corrected to 12% carbon dioxide. The exhaust gases contributed by the burning of a liquid or gaseous fuel shall be excluded.
  - (2) The burning capacity of an incinerator shall be the manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum rate or such other rate as may be determined by the Director in accordance with good engineering practice.
  - (3) Waste burned during performing testing required by paragraph (4) below shall be representative of the waste normally burned by the affected facility and shall be charged at a rate equal to the burning capacity of the incinerator. Copies of additional operational data recorded during the test shall be submitted to the Department together with the completed test report forms.
  - (4) Instructions for proper operation of each incinerator shall be posted on site and written certification that each operator has read these instructions, understands them and intends to comply, shall be kept on record by the owner.
  - (5) Each incinerator shall meet the design criteria as set forth in the definition of incinerator at Article 2, Section 1 of these Regulations and Standards and shall meet the additional requirement that the products of combustion be vented through an adequate stack, duct, or chimney.
  - (6) Chemotherapeutic and low level radioactive wastes (as defined at 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec, Section 60.51c) shall not be incinerated.

Typically, other incineration units include those that incinerate Type 4 (pathological) waste, and crematories for humans and animals ~~and those that incinerate a variety of a wastes including municipal solid waste.~~

Ref: Title 129, Chapter 22, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality



SECTION 28. HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS -- MACT EMISSION STANDARDS.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Regulations and Standards, the following "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" published at 40 CFR Part 63 effective July 1, ~~2003~~ 2006 are hereby adopted and incorporated herein:

- (1) Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Facilities - Subpart M
- (2) General Provisions - Subpart A
- (3) Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Anodizing Tanks - Subpart N
- (4) Ethylene Oxide Commercial Sterilizers and Fumigation Operations - Subpart O
- (5) Chromium Emissions from Industrial Process Cooling Towers - Subpart Q
- (6) Gasoline Distribution Facilities - Subpart R
- (7) Halogenated Solvent Cleaning Machines - Subpart T
- (8) Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations - Subpart EE
- (9) Hazardous Organic NESHAPs - Subparts F, G, H, and I
- (10) Aerospace Industry - Subpart GG
- (11) Off-Site Waste Operations - Subpart DD
- (12) Petroleum Refineries - Subpart CC
- (13) Printing/Publishers Ind. - Subpart KK
- (14) ~~Polymer & Resins Butyl Rubber Production~~ - Subpart U
- (15) ~~Polymer & Resins Epoxy Resins Production and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production~~ - Subpart W
- (16) Group IV Polymers & Resins - Subpart JJ
- (17) Secondary Lead Smelters - Subpart X
- (18) Wood Furniture Manuf. - Subpart JJ
- (19) Tanks-Level 1, Subpart OO
- (20) Containers, Subpart PP
- (21) Surface Impoundments, Subpart QQ
- (22) Individual Drain Systems, Subpart RR
- (23) Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators, Subpart VV
- (24) Polyethylene Terephthalate and Styrene Polymer Production, Subpart JJ
- (25) Pulp and Paper Manufacturing - Subpart S
- (26) Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants - Subpart AA
- (27) Phosphate Fertilizers Production Plants - Subpart BB
- (28) Petroleum Refineries - Subpart CC
- (29) Oil and Gas Production Facilities - Subpart HH
- (30) Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants - Subpart LL
- (31) Closed Vent Systems/Control Devices - Subpart SS
- (32) Equipment Leaks Control Level 1 - Subpart TT
- (33) Equipment Leaks Control Level 2 - Subpart UU
- (34) Storage Tanks Control Level 2 - Subpart WW
- (35) Generic MACT Standards - Subpart YY
- (36) Steel Pickling Plants (HCl Process and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Processes) - Subpart CCC
- (37) Mineral Wool Production - Subpart DDD
- (38) Hazardous Waste Combustors - Subpart EEE
- (39) Pharmaceutical Production - Subpart GGG
- (40) Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities - Subpart HHH
- (41) Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production - Subpart III
- (42) Portland Cement Manufacturing - Subpart LLL
- (43) Pesticide Active Ingredient Production - Subpart MMM
- (44) Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing - Subpart NNN
- (45) Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins - Subpart OOO
- (46) Polyether Polyols Production - Subpart PPP
- (47) Secondary Aluminum Production - Subpart RRR
- (48) Primary Lead Smelting - Subpart TTT
- (49) Publicly Owned Treatment Works - Subpart VVV

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- (50) Ferromanganese and Silicomanganese Production - Subpart XXX
- (51) Municipal Solid Waste Landfills - Subpart AAAA
- (52) Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast - Subpart CCCC
- (53) Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing - Subpart FFFF
- (54) Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production - Subpart GGGG
- (55) Paper and Other Web Coating - Subpart JJJJ
- (56) Surface Coating and Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products - Subpart MMMM
- (57) Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles - Subpart OOOO
- (58) Surface Coating of Plastic Part and Products - Subpart PPPP
- (59) Cellulose Products Manufacturing - Subpart UUUU
- ~~(60)~~ Boat Manufacturing - Subpart VVVV
- ~~(60-1)~~ Reinforced Plastic Composites Production - Subpart WWWW
- ~~(62)~~ Tire Manufacturing - Subpart XXXX
- ~~(64-3)~~ Stationary Combustion Turbines - Subpart YYYYY
- ~~(62-4)~~ Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Subpart ZZZZ
- ~~(65)~~ Commercial/Industrial/Institutional Boilers and Process heaters - Subpart DDDDD
- ~~(63-6)~~ Site Remediation - Subpart GGGGG
- ~~(64-7)~~ Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing - Subpart HHHHH
- ~~(65-8)~~ Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing - Subpart JJJJJ
- ~~(66-9)~~ Clay Ceramics Manufacturing - Subpart KKKKK
- ~~(6-70)~~ Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing - Subpart LLLLL
- ~~(68-71)~~ Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations - Subpart MMMMM
- ~~(69-72)~~ Engine Test Cells/Stands - Subpart PPPPP

2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540-84-1
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4
Vinyl bromide	593-60-2
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75-35-4
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7
m-Xylene	108-38-3
o-Xylene	95-47-6
p-Xylene	106-42-3
Antimony compounds:	
Antimony	7440-36-0
Arsenic compounds (inorganic including arsine):	
Arsenic	7440-38-2
Arsine	
Beryllium compounds:	
Beryllium	7440-41-7
Cadium compounds:	
Cadium	7440-43-9
Chromium compounds:	
Chromium	7440-47-3
Cobalt compounds:	
Cobalt	7440-48-4
Coke oven emissions	
Cyanide compounds (XCN where X=H or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur):	
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8
Glycol ethers	(include di- ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> -OR' where n = 1, 2, or 3 R = alkyl or aryl groups R' = R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: R-(OCH <sub>2</sub> CH) <sub>n</sub> -OH Polymers are excluded from the glycol category <u>Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is excluded from this category.</u>
Lead compounds:	
Lead	7439-92-1
Manganese compounds:	
Manganese	7439-96-5
Mercury compounds:	
Mercury	7439-97-6